

# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXI.

GRAND OPENING.

## GRAND OPENING! MANDEL BROTHERS.

Will display on Tuesday and Wednesday, April 10 and 11.

## IMPORTED SUITS CLOAKS AND DOLMANS,

And many novelties of their own design.

## DRY GOODS AND CARPETS,

To which we cordially extend an invitation to all.

121 & 123 State-st.

COAL.

## KELLEY, MORLEY & CO.,

DEALERS AND SHIPPERS IN

Lackawanna,  
Lehigh, and  
Blossburg Coals,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

At lowest market rates.

Main Office, 97 Washington-st.

COAL.

We have on track for sale by car-load or single ton the following well known coals:

WILLIAMSBURG,

STRATFORD, OHIO (Lower vein),

INDIANA BLOCK,

INDIANA BITUMINOUS,

BUCKEY CANEL.

Special figures made to the trade and large consumers.

BRECKEBUSH, DICKIN & CO.,

Main Office No. 1 West Randolph-st.; Railroad yard

Morgan and Carroll.

FINANCIAL.

## DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Chartered by the

Bank of Illinois.

105 Clark-st.

CHICAGO.

Pays interest on Savings Deposits at 5 per cent

under the rules.

Capital Investment certificates

available.

First Mortgage Bonds, yielding 5 per cent.

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BY JOSIAH H. REED, No. 20 Nassau-st., N. Y.

as required, on IMPROVED CHICAGO

PROPERTY, at BEST RATE.

Applications received and promptly attended to

by M. A. HURLBURT, 75 Randolph-st.

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In Chicago for a term of years made at our

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50 LaSalle-st.

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New 2-story and basement stone-front houses, fire

places, etc., to rent at reasonable rates.

SCUDLIER & NASSON,

107-109 Dearborn-st.

EDWARD L. BREWSTER,

101 Washington-st.

Bonds and COMMERCIAL PAPER, LOCAL

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Securities bought and sold.

City and County

Cards and Checks

and other documents at low

rate of interest.

OFFICES TO RENT

In LaSalle Block.

Several very desirable offices, with vaults

warmed with steam. Building fully fire-

proof, and with elevator.

B. W. THOMAS, LaSalle Block.

TO RENT.

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In LaSalle Block.

Several very desirable offices, with vaults

warmed with steam. Building fully fire-

proof, and with elevator.

B. W. THOMAS, LaSalle Block.

DOCK

For rent, with two water fronts

and railroad connection, on South

Branch, near Sixteenth-st.

R. S. & W. G. McCORMICK,

155 LaSalle-st.

A GENERAL AGENT

for the American

Bank of Boston.

WANTED.

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33. L. L. LYCHIN, A. F. STEVENSON.

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35. CITY EDITOR.

Offices in the Building to rent by W. C. DOW.

Room 8.

AMUSEMENTS.

New Chicago Theatre.

Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Emerson's

Minstrels at noon and evening.

Museum.

Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Vaudeville and novelty. Afternoon and evening.

McVicker's Theatre.

Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Emerson's. Afternoon and evening.

Adelphi Theatre.

Monroe street, corner Dearborn. "Jack and Jill." Afternoon and evening.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

CHICAGO COUNCIL, NO. 4, R. & S. M.—Baptist.

Admiralty Hall, 100 N. Dearborn street, Chicago. By order of T. L. G. J. O. DICKINSON, Recorder.

SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1877.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY.

The Chicago produce markets were more animated yesterday, breadstuffs being strong and provisions weak. Wheat closed 10c per bushel, or 20c per bushel, April 1, at \$1.75; May 1, at \$1.90 for May. Corn closed 10c per 100 lbs for June at \$0.32c each and \$0.37c for April. Maize closed 10c lower, at 45c for loose shoulders, 74c for short ribs, and 78c for short clears. Highwines were quiet, at 75c for 100 lbs. Cattle were dull and stronger. Hogs closed 10c higher at 30c for April, and 31c for May. Corn closed 10c higher at 30c for April and 45c for May. Oats closed 10c higher, at 31c for April and 35c for May. Bye was stronger, at 50c for April. Hogs closed 10c higher, at 50c for April, and 51c for May. Cattle were dull and lower, closing at \$3.00c for 40c for common to choice. Cattle were dull and weak, with sales principally at \$3.75c to 5.00. Sheep were quiet and lower. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$100.00 in greenbacks the close.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday closed at 94 1/2.

The Louisiana Commission organized yesterday by the election of Judge LAWRENCE, of Chicago, as President, and Gen. HAWLEY, of Connecticut, as Secretary. Work will now begin in earnest.

GORETSCHAKOFF proposes to know what Turkey is going to do about the protocol. He has addressed a note to the Porte asking for a specific answer regarding the questions of disarmament and reforms on or before the 13th inst.

WADE HAMPTON, upon his return to Columbia yesterday, was welcomed with great demonstrations of enthusiasm. In his speech to the large assemblage in Carolina Hall he announced his determination to support President HAYES so long as he adheres to the policy set forth in his inaugural address, and gave the solemn assurance that in the administration of law and justice in South Carolina he will know no color or race.

While MIDAT PASHA, the deposed Grand Vizier, was sojourning in Naples after his sudden departure from Constantinople he was very naturally the recipient of marked attentions and especial courtesies from the Turkish Consul in Naples. The latter hastened his place in consequence. This circumstance, together with the fact that the present Vizier, EKHES PASHA, has just been honored by the conferment of the Star of the Order of Osmanli as a mark of the Sultan's admiration and approval of his policy, would seem to settle the question of Midat's recall and reinstatement.

Mr. GRAY's bill, imposing severe requirements upon banks and banking and loan institutions organized under the State law, was put upon its passage yesterday in the House, and defeated for lack of the requisite majority. The House passed the bill making water taxes a lien upon real estate, and providing for their collection by the same process as that by which the payment of real estate taxes is or may be enforced. The bill allowing foreign insurance companies to apply such portion of the State tax of 2 per cent as may be necessary for the support of the Fire-Insurance Patrol was lost.

The public demonstration in New Orleans yesterday in support of the NICHOLS' Government seems to have been a thoroughly successful affair. Twenty thousand people gathered in Lafayette Square, and all accounts agree that the proceedings were orderly and moderate. It happened curiously that the two most effective speakers of the occasion were colored men.—Moore, PRINCETON, and ALLIANCE, the speech of the latter being in point of eloquence the feature of the day. The members of the Commission were interested witnesses of the demonstration, though they could not be induced to accept seats on the platform. It may be supposed that they listened with interest to the resolutions expressive of an eternal determination not to accept Packard as the Governor of Louisiana, and that they were impressed with a sense of the grave difficulties and responsibilities of their position. With the omen propitiated yesterday of the vast pro-

ponderance of the supporters of NICHOLS in New Orleans, the Commission may well require of Packard a categorical answer to the two main questions: "What are your claims to the office of Governor?" and "What are your means of establishing those claims?"

It is denied by the *North German Gazette*, with an air of authority for the statement, that BISMARCK's resignation was the result of a disagreement with the Emperor over the subject of Germany's relations with Russia, and that an intended change of policy toward the Papacy, or the falling-out with Von Bismarck, Chief of the Admiralty, had anything to do with the Chancellor's retirement. An unwillingness to tax his health and strength and risk his reputation in a prolonged contest with the hostile elements which opposed his favorite measures of reform, and a desire for rest and recreation, are the explanations given by those who assume to know. The appointment of CAMDENHORN and WEN BUNN, the two statemente who are going to undertake the duties that BISMARCK performed unaided, will soon be announced.

Secretary SUMNER has just made an important decision relative to the course to be pursued by the Treasury Department in the suits against the persons whose names are on the bonds given for the honest and faithful discharge of their duties by the revenue officials convicted of complicity in the whisky frauds. It is announced that the policy of the Secretary of the Treasury will be that of no compromise with the bondsmen whose principals have violated their trusts and subjected the revenue to enormous losses in consequence of their rascality; that suits to recover the amount of these bonds will be vigorously prosecuted. Great pressure has been brought to bear to induce the Secretary to use the discretion given him by law in behalf of the sureties of the convicted revenue officials, and to release them from their pecuniary obligations to the Government. This he refuses to do, and in the circular just issued announces his intention to let the law take its course, and to recover by this means, as far as possible, the millions of revenue which the Treasury has been defrauded of.

We have discussed the chances of success of the American cotton manufacturer in competing with the British maker, and have alluded to the adulterations in which our rivals indulge. A very frank exposure of these practices is made in a paper read before the Society of Arts, in London, on the 8th of March, by Mr. A. THOMPSON. British cotton goods are fraudulently described as "a composition of flour, tallow, and China clay, to which a little cotton has been added to make them stick together." This composition adulterated has grown out of the legitimate practice of sizing cotton-wares with a thin flour paste in order to strengthen them. A proper sizing adds very little to the weight; but the English manufacturer has so improved on the primitive idea that China clay, sulphates, and silicates he adds, will often make two pounds of cloth out of one pound of cotton, and Mr. THOMPSON says that "as a general rule more than the whole margin of the manufacturer's whole profit lies within the size used." Like the fleas that had "less fear to bite em," the British cotton manufacturer is preyed upon by an unconscious creature who sells him for sizing flour adulterated with the mixture of rice flour, which makes the worst sizing, with wheat flour, which makes the best. We wish the Chinese Embassy now being fitted in London might see Mr. THOMPSON's paper. If they will come to America, we will show them cotton goods that are honestly made, and that come out of the wash tub as heavy and serviceable as when they go in.

The latest alliance in political affairs is that of the Democrats of the House of Representatives and some of the Southern Republicans who oppose the President. The party of the House who opposed the completion of the count of the Electoral vote; the same men who labored to have the count defeated, and have other two Presidents or another election. These imbeciles intend, if possible, to carry on a relentless war against the President. It was these men who defeated him. It was these men who defeated the passage of the army appropriations and forced a necessity for a special session of Congress. They know that the extension of the President's policy of pacification in Louisiana and South Carolina will disarrange a large portion of the Southern Democratic Representatives, who will not participate in any reckless opposition to the Administration. To offset this probable defection, they propose to strike hands with the discontented Southern Republicans who want a brigade of soldiers in every Congressional district, and each Congressman invested with the Federal patronage of his section, and who are opposed to conciliation and opposed to the President, and who want to fight the war. The 13th inst.

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Here Mrs. GRAY asked: "Divide the color-line."

"Break up the distinction of color, so that a party is not composed of all whites or all colored people."

"Do you think Mr. HAYES will withdraw the troops from South Carolina and Louisiana?"

"I think he will withdraw the troops of April 1st, and I would do the same."

"What is the latest news from the South?"

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Trade for their Southern connections. But the New York commission men and merchants—for the West will buy where it sells—may as well give up all hope of fair treatment from the New York Central Road (which should insist upon an agreed through rate to the seaboard), and push their movement for transferring the Erie Canal to the General Government, and making it a public highway, free at last.

those very carpet-baggers. They got all the kicks and blows, but no protection, from their protected officeholders. The bad and dishonest character of these carpet-bag Governments, and their utter incapacity to protect the confiding and unfeeling blacks, nearly overwhelmed the Republican party at the North, and lost to it at least 60 Electoral votes which it otherwise would have received, and endangered as many more. The Republicans of the North deserve no complaints of bad usage towards these carpet-baggers; and the issue now of the military to further uphold Governments which have no material following will relieve the Republican party hereafter of a great and obnoxious responsibility it had to bear during the last election.

THE CONFIDENCE GAME IN PRODUCE Recent events on the Board of Trade show that too many of its members indulge in the habit of over-trading to such an extent that dealing with them is a one-sided operation, something like the arrangement described by a gambler's victim, "Tails, I lose; heads, I do not win anything." When a change of 1 to 2 per cent in the selling value of an article of produce is sufficient to make an operator "lie down," it is a sure sign of rottenness.

The rules of the Board of Trade provide that the parties to a transaction on the floor of the Exchange may be required to deposit 10 per cent of the price, as a security for the performance of the contract. One would think this to be little enough. A man who is doing a business ten times greater than the whole of the capital at his command is liable to be troubled by ups and downs of the market. If we may believe the dealers in privileges, the rules are not made to protect the dealers but to protect the public. The rules of the Board of Trade provide that the parties to a transaction on the floor of the Exchange may be required to deposit 10 per cent of the price, as a security for the performance of the contract. One would think this to be little enough. A man who is doing a business ten times greater than the whole of the capital at his command is liable to be troubled by ups and downs of the market. If we may believe the dealers in privileges, the rules are not made to protect the dealers but to protect the public.

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## THE CITY.

## GENERAL NEWS.

Sixteen years ago yesterday Gen. Grant fought the first day's fight of the battle of Shiloh.

Judge T. Lyle Dickey, who has been confined to his room for the past ten days by serious illness, is convalescing.

A congregation of thirty houses of silver coin, each containing \$2,000, was received at the Sub-Treasury yesterday from the San Francisco Mint.

Dr. G. D. Beebe, who but lately went South for his health, has been brought home, and is now lying dangerously ill at the Hotel Congress.

The conclusion of the negotiations on the proposed union of the two railroads was yesterday again postponed on account of the fanal until 3 o'clock to day at the West Twelfth Street Station.

Revenue-Agent Olney has been transferred from this district to Tennessee, with headquarters at Nashville. He is succeeded by Revenue-Agent Gavitt of the same bureau.

Dr. J. A. Kentel has been appointed Consul to the German Empire. He was connected for years with the Consulship at New York, and recently promoted to the Chicago office. His office is in the Second-Story of the Hotel Congress.

James H. Durley, a young man who was tired of living with his parents at No. 185 Monroe street, and ran away, was last evening found by Detective L. C. Tracy, who is now with the parents to day for a richly-merited spanking.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasseh, optician, Madison Street (Tenth Avenue), was 68° at 10 a. m.; 70° at 12 m.; 47° at 3 p. m.; 43° at 8 p. m.; 39° at 10 p. m.; 36° at 12 m. to day.

At 10:30 last evening the Baseline, while crossing the bridge over the Michigan street and Michigan avenue, was run down by a team of horses attached to a carriage, and was severely injured. The horses were the right ones. Dr. Durley attended him.

A country correspondent is informed that the three cars for Mayor, Justice of the Peace, and J. J. McNeill, Independent. The last-named was yesterday spoken for on the bunting and tickets of the Heathen's way.

Judge Bangs yesterday informed a Taurian reporter that there was nothing additional to be said in relation to the determination of the Governor to prevent the election of the independent who contested the late Whisky-Hill. It is not likely that they will be able to do so.

At 11:30 yesterday night John Stanford, while passing near the Chicago and Alton Railroad bridge, in the southern portion of the city, heard sounds of a struggle in the water. He perceived a dark object which sank almost immediately. The surrounding lumberyards and lumbermen, who were at work on the river, at that time, without success. During the day the river was dragged, but thus far nothing had been found.

At 10:30 yesterday morning Fred Milligan, 38 years of age, residing at 184 Indiana street, while in a fit of temporary insanity, attacked himself with a sharp knife. The wound inflicted is deemed dangerous, and the patient was therefore removed to the Alexian Hospital. The physician who attended him said that he has the misfortune of being subject to fits of insanity, and he spent a term in the County Insane Asylum. He is well now.

The benefit tendered to Mr. John A. Hand, the well-known and much-liked musician, which is to come of Tuesday night at Hart's South Side hall, has been postponed to Friday evening. The complete affairs of the season. The recipient is evidently worthy and deserving of that society can be easily imagined. It is to be hoped that from him, the amount of work which he has done for it in preparation and bringing up the best and latest edition to a successful issue.

The other share of my estate shall be applied by my executors to the founding of a free library, which is to be located in the City of Chicago no later than the North Division.

A few years after his death, his daughter Mary died in New York, and the same year died the wife of Dr. Walter L. Newberry, an old resident of this city, died, leaving a will which contains the following provisions:

In the case of the death of both my said daughters, with my wife, if she survives my daughters; but if not, then my executors shall be entitled to the sum of \$1,000 for the use of my said daughters, my said executors being the sole judges of the equality and correctness of such sum, and shall be entitled to the dividends of my own brothers and sisters, such descendants as may be.

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## LITERATURE.

A Journey Through Persia by Caravan.

An Englishman in America—The Princess Salm-Salm.

Harper's Half-Hour Series—Life of William H. Seward.

History of French Literature—The Prince of Wales in India.

Polar Exploration—Queer Fishes in South America—Punishments in Persia.

Migration of Butterflies—Flora of New Guinea—Wild-Goose Instinct.

## LITERATURE.

## PERSIA.

THROUGH PERSIA BY CARAVAN. By Arthur ARNOLD, Author of "From the Levant," etc. New York: Harper &amp; Bros. Chicago: McClurg &amp; Co. London: Blackie &amp; Son. Price, \$1.75.

In the entire domain of the Shah of Persia there is not a highway which can be traversed by a wheel-barrow, and the only roads are those which the chief commerce of the country is.

Arnold's method, saddle-horses are simply rough pathways leading by innumerable branches over the plains, and by steep, narrow, crooked, perilous passages across the lofty mountains that intersect the routes between all the large towns. Tourists in the interior of Persia have a choice between two modes of travel,—"by chaspar" or by "caravan." In adopting the former method, saddle-horses are hired at post-stations separated by twelve, twenty, or even thirty miles, and the cost of the hire of the route. If baggage of any amount accompanies the traveler, he must provide for a caravan, and march from station to station at a rate of about three miles an hour, which is as fast as a laden mule—the Persian beast of burden—is able to walk. Horses and mules may be purchased for about \$30 a mile, or hired from a muleteer; in which latter case the owner takes charge of them and is responsible for their care.

Twenty-four miles accomplished in eight or nine hours, with an hour for rest in the middle of the march, is the average daily distance traveled by caravans. The caravansaries erected on the main routes, for the accommodation of travelers at their noonday pause or through the night, are vacant, ruined structures, built of sun-dried mud-bricks with roofs, and floors of stones, and are open upon the ground and sloping down the rough cross-beams. The doors and windows are simple shutterless apertures in the walls, while a hole in the roof takes the place of a chimney—the fire being built anywhere on the floor of an apartment, and the smoke finding its way out to the air above according as it may incline. No soul inhabits these houses, which are kept in repair only for the needs of the road. Their site is chosen in the vicinity of mud and water, and with a rude shelter, constitutes the protection of the traveler during his sojourn.

The Rocket anchored first at Maderia, then successively at St. Vincent, Rio Janeiro, Monte Video, in numerous harbors on the Patagonian coast, and on the Chilean, Peruvian, and Mexican coasts, and finally at San Francisco. May 1.

Early in October, 1874, Maj. Price, Bart., embarked from London in H. M. S. Rockey, by invitation of the Commander, for a voyage to Vancouver Island. The cruise was full attractions to one fond of sport and travel, as in leisurely skirting the southern and western coasts of the continent, the traveler has opportunity for gaining some acquaintance with strange countries and peoples, and for indulging in much shooting and fishing in places where game is abundant.

It is refreshing to see the Englishman able to disentangle himself of national prejudices, and treat the Turkish quarter from a purely equitable point of view.

Still more so is it to see an Englishman speak of Russia as "not much better than or worse than any other Power." An intense jealousy of the movements of the Tsar has always characterized the English, and has led him into the habit of regarding his Government with outrageous and undeserved suspicion. Capable of a broad and liberal view, the Englishman is able to see, and frank to say, that, in its present attitude before Turkey, "it is the generous impulse of the Russian people which is to be pitied."

Arnold's account of his tour through Persia—the refusals by the last occupants, and the dust blown in by the winds, have to be cleared out in order to render them habitable by a simple process of whitewashing.

The Rocket, having passed the Suez Canal, in the second story, which is more comfortable than the apartments on the ground floor, where the mulattoes and their families reside, is soon in the harbor of Mysore.

Cooking apparatus, food, and every necessity for living must be carried with the Englishman by his traps. On arriving at the "chashpar," he must leave his traps in the care of the refusals by the last occupants, and the dust blown in by the winds, have to be cleared out in order to render them habitable by a simple process of whitewashing.

Five or six months were devoted to hunting on the Western Plains, after which Sir Rose took his ease eastward, and visited the Canadian prairies, and New York, Baltimore, and Washington, returned to England after our Centennial had opened. The account of his experiences will absorb the attention of the world, and the Englishman is equally pleased in the search of adventure. Mr. Arnold's account of his tour through Persia, beyond the love of exploring a new country, set out from London in the summer of 1875 to travel through Russia and Persia. From Poland, he went to St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Novgorod, and down the Volga to Astrakhan, on the north shore of the Caspian Sea. Sailing the whole distance, he reached Astrakhan, and the boundaries of Persia, by which the City of Recht, distant some twenty miles, is approached. Recht is the chief entrepot for the trade of Persia, and a town built in the Oriental style, with a high wall, and about 23,000 inhabitants. It was here that Mr. Arnold provided for the journey for the winter, and the winter was spent in the plains with the steppes, and the northern hordes, who spend a great part of their life in athletic and out-door amusements, is expected to be, first of all, a healthy animal, and health appears to be the chief object of the sportsman. But Sir Rose Price has allowed himself rather more license in the latter respect, in writing his book, than is consistent with the usages of refined authorship.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

FROM 1801 TO 1854. WITH A MEMOIR OF HIS LIFE AND LABORS, 1854-1865. By FREDERICK W. SEWARD.

NEW YORK: D. APPLETON &amp; CO. 1874. Price, \$2.25.

The autobiography of William H. Seward, supplemented by a memoir and selections from his letters, could scarcely fail to be entertaining and instructive. It records the life of one who, by his abilities and his ambition, sustained a prominent part in the public affairs of his time. His history includes the political history of our country during a period of great national development, which divided parties and sections within these years are involved in a narrative of the incidents of his personal experience. This narrative was part written by himself, and in a grave, earnest manner, in harmony with his habits of thought and action.

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